LPDES PERMIT NO. LA0002917, AI No. 584

LPDES FACT SHEET and RATIONALE
FOR THE DRAFT LOUISIANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (LPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF LOUISIANA

I. COMPANY /FACILITY NAME:

Southwestern Electric Power Company
Lieberman Power Plant
P.O. Box 218
Mooringsport, LA 71060

II. ISSUING OFFICE:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
Office of Environmental Services
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

III. PREPARED BY:

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Date Prepared: January 12, 2009

IV. PERMIT ACTION/STATUS:

A. Reason For Permit Action:

Proposed reissuance of an expired Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit for a 5-year term following regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2711.

LAC 33: IX Citations: Unless otherwise stated, citations to LAC 33: IX refer to promulgated regulations listed at Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33, Part IX.

40 CFR Citations: Unless otherwise stated, citations to 40 CFR refer to promulgated regulations listed at Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations in accordance with the dates specified at LAC 33:IX.2301.F, 4901, and 4903.

B. NPDES permit - NPDES permit effective date: N/A
NPDES permit expiration date: N/A
EPA has not retained enforcement authority.

C. LPDES permit - LPDES permit effective date: April 1, 2004
LPDES permit expiration date: March 31, 2009

LAR05N078
LPDES permit effective date: May 24, 2006
LPDES permit expiration date: April 30, 2011

D. Application received on September 23, 2008; additional information received January 5, 2009.

V. FACILITY INFORMATION:

A. Location - 11730 LA Highway 538 in Mooringsport, Caddo Parish

B. Applicant Activity - According to the application, Southwestern Electric Power Company, Lieberman Power Plant, is a steam electric power plant with a net output of 276 megawatts electrical (MWe). This permit does not authorize the discharge of metal cleaning wastewater. During normal operations, when the permittee generates this type of wastewater, off-site disposal will be used. The facility utilizes a spray irrigation system to land apply treated sanitary wastewater, therefore, this permit does not authorized the discharge of treated sanitary wastewater.

C. Technology Basis - (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N/Parts 401-402, and 401, 405-415, and 417-471 have been adopted by reference at LAC 33:IX.4903)

Guideline	Reference
Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category	40 CFR 423

Other sources of technology based limits:
LDEQ Stormwater Guidance, letter dated 6/17/87, from J. Dale Givens (LDEQ) to Myron Knudson (EPA Region 6).
LPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (LAR050000), May 1, 2006.
Best Professional Judgement

D. Fee Rate -
1. Fee Rating Facility Type: major
2. Complexity Type: III
3. Wastewater Type: I
4. SIC code: 4911

E. Continuous Facility Effluent Flow (Max 30-Day) - 284 MGD.

VI. RECEIVING WATERS: Caddo Lake

A. TSS (15%), mg/L: 7.7 mg/L
B. Average Hardness, mg/L $CaCO_3$: 28.7 mg/L
C. Critical Flow, cfs: N/A*
D. Mixing Zone Fraction: 1
E. Harmonic Mean Flow, cfs: N/A*
F. River Basin: Red River, Segment No. 100307
G. Designated Uses: The designated uses are primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, and fish and wildlife propagation, drinking water supply, and agriculture.

Information based on the following: LAC 33: IX Chapter 11; /Recommendation(s) from the Engineering Section. Hardness and 15% TSS data come from monitoring station #1176 on Caddo Lake located at the bridge on State Highway 538 in Mooringsport, 3.9 miles south of Oil City. 7.2 miles west of Dixie, and 8.4 miles northwest of Blanchard

listed in Hardness and TSS Data for All LDEQ Ambient Stations for the Period of Record as of March 1998, LeBlanc.

* Pipe width approximated for 10/11/88 SWEPCO letter stating that the discharge flowed through a 6' X 8' concrete tunnel as stated in the 4/24/89 NPDES factsheet. The 48 sq. ft. area was approximated to a 7.81 ft. diameter pipe for utilization in the Fischer Jet Plume Model.

VII. OUTFALL INFORMATION:

Outfall 001

A. Type of wastewater – once through non-contact cooling water and previously monitored low volume wastewaters
B. Location – at the point of discharge where the condenser cooling water enters Caddo Lake at Latitude 32° 42' 14", Longitude 93° 57' 28".
C. Treatment - treatment of once through non-contact cooling water consists of:
    - screening
    - shock chlorination
D. Flow – Continuous – 250.41 MGD (Max 30-Day)
E. Receiving waters - Caddo Lake
F. Basin and segment - Red River Basin, Segment 100307

Outfall 101

A. Type of wastewater – low volume wastewaters including but not limited to boiler blowdown, floor drains, and demineralizer regeneration wastewater
B. Location – at the point of discharge where low volume wastewaters enter Outfall 001 Latitude 32° 42'16", Longitude 93° 57'38".
C. Treatment - treatment of wastewaters consists of:
    - pH neutralization
    - oil/ water separation
D. Flow - Intermittent, 2.52 MGD
E. Receiving waters – Outfall 001 then to Caddo Lake
F. Basin and segment - Red River Basin, Segment 100307

Outfall 002 – this outfall has been deleted

The facility installed a no discharge spray irrigation system to land apply the treated sanitary effluent. Therefore, Outfall 002 has been deleted from the permit. Part II, paragraph R requires the facility to properly maintain the system.

VIII. PREVIOUS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

Outfall 001 – The continuous discharge of once through non-contact cooling water and previously monitored low volume wastewaters.

Parameter(s)	Mass, lbs/day unless otherwise stated		Concentration, mg/L unless otherwise stated		Measurement Frequency
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Flow, MGD	Report	284	---	---	Continuous (1)
Temperature °F	102	114	---	---	Continuous
TRC	---	22.3	---	0.2	1/week (2)
Chronic Biomonitoring	---	---	---	---	1/year (2)

(1) Measurement utilizing pump calculations.
(2) Sample shall be representative of any periodic episodes of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance discharge on an intermittent basis.

Internal Outfall 101 – the intermittent discharge of low volume wastewater. The low volume waste system receives and treats the following, including but not limited to: boiler blowdown, floor drains, and demineralizer regeneration wastewater.

Parameter(s)	Mass, lbs/day unless otherwise stated		Concentration, mg/L unless otherwise stated		Measurement Frequency
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Flow, MGD	Report	Report	---	---	1/day
TSS	---	---	30	100	1/month
Oil and Grease	---	---	15	20	1/month
pH – s.u.	---	---	6.0	9.0	1/week

Outfall 002 – treated sanitary wastewater

Parameter(s)	Mass, lbs/day unless otherwise stated		Concentration, mg/L unless otherwise stated		Measurement Frequency
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	
Flow - mgd	Report	Report	---	---	1/6 months
BOD_5	---	---	---	45	1/6 months
TSS	---	---	---	45	1/6 months
Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 ml	---	---	---	400	1/6 months
pH – s.u.	---	---	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/6 months

IX. PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITS:

The specific effluent limitations and/or conditions will be found in the draft permit. Development and calculation of permit limits are detailed in the Permit Limit Rationale section below.

Summary of Proposed Changes From the Current LPDES Permit:

A. Outfall 002 has been deleted.
B. Biomonitoring dilution series has been changed
C. 316 (b) conditions have been added to Part II of the permit.

X. PERMIT LIMIT RATIONALE:

The following section sets forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit. Also set forth are any calculations or other explanations of the derivation of specific effluent limitations and conditions, including a citation to the applicable effluent limitation guideline or performance standard provisions as required under LAC 33:IX.2707 and reasons why they are applicable or an explanation of how the alternate effluent limitations were developed.

A. TECHNOLOGY-BASED VERSUS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Following regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2707.L.2.b the draft permit limits are based on either technology-based effluent limits pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2707.A or on State water quality standards and requirements pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2707.D, whichever are more stringent.

B. TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2707.A require technology-based effluent limitations to be placed in LPDES permits based on effluent limitations guidelines where applicable, on BPJ (best professional judgement) in the absence of guidelines, or on a combination of the two. The following is a rationale for types of wastewaters. See outfall information descriptions for associated outfall(s) in Section VII.

Southwestern Electric Power Company, Lieberman Power Plant is subject to Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT) and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) effluent limitation guidelines listed below:

Manufacturing Operation	Guideline
Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category	40 CFR 423

Regulations also require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity [LAC 33:IX.2715] and to assure compliance with permit limitations [LAC 33:IX.2707.I].

The following section explains the rationale for the permit limitations and monitoring frequencies stated in the draft permit.

1. Outfall 001 – The continuous discharge of once through non-contact cooling water and previously monitored low volume wastewaters

Parameter(s)	Mass, lbs/day unless otherwise stated		Concentration, mg/L unless otherwise stated		Measurement Frequency
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Flow, MGD	Report	284	---	---	Continuous (1)
Temperature °F	102	114	---	---	Continuous
TRC	---	22.3	---	0.2	1/week
Chronic Biomonitoring	---	---	---	See D. Below	1/quarter

(1) Measurement utilizing pump calculations.

Flow – The daily maximum limitation, monthly average reporting requirement, monitoring frequency, and sample type for flow have been retained from the current LPDES permit. This requirement is consistent with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b. Flow is measured continuously by recorder.

Temperature – The monthly average and daily maximum limitations, monitoring frequency, and sample type for flow have been retained from the current LPDES permit. Temperature is measured continuously by recorder. The NPDES permit effective April 18, 1975 established the temperature limitations based on the maximum flow for Outfall 001 as 284 MGD and the thermal variances at the facility. The NPDES permit effective June 30, 1984 retained the same limitations using water quality criteria as basis.

Total Residual Chlorine – The daily maximum discharge limit for total residual chlorine of 22.3 pounds per day is retained from the previous permit in accordance with 40 CFR 423.13 (BAT) (b) (1). A concentration limit for total residual chlorine of 0.2 mg/L is retained from the previous permit in accordance with 40 CFR 423.13 (BAT) (b) (1). The monitoring frequency of once per week by grab sample is retained from the current LPDES permit. The sample shall be representative of any periodic episodes of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance discharge on an intermittent basis.

Internal Outfalls

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.3305, the following is an explanation for the establishment of Internal Outfall 101. Certain permit effluent limitations at the point of discharge are impractical because at the final discharge point the wastes at the point of discharge are so diluted as to make monitoring impracticable. Therefore, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2709 the internal outfall described below will remain in the permit.

Internal Outfall 101 – the intermittent discharge of low volume wastewater. The low volume waste system receives and treats the following, including but not limited to: boiler blowdown, floor drains, and demineralizer regeneration wastewater.

Parameter(s)	Mass, lbs/day unless otherwise stated		Concentration, mg/L unless otherwise stated		Measurement Frequency
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Flow, MGD	Report	Report	---	---	1/day
TSS	---	---	30	100	1/month
Oil and Grease	---	---	15	20	1/month
pH – s.u.	---	---	6.0	9.0	1/week

Flow – The flow requirements for reporting the monthly average flow and the daily maximum flow with the same monitoring frequency of once per day, when discharging have been retained from the current LPDES permit. The daily maximum flow is to be estimated using best engineering judgement. This requirement is consistent with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b.

Total Suspended Solids - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L for TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample.

Oil & Grease - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 20 mg/L for oil & grease in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample.

pH - The current LPDES permit established a minimum limit of 6.0 standard units and a maximum limit of 9.0 standard units for pH in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b) (1). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per week by grab sample.

C. WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Technology-based effluent limitations and/or specific analytical results from the permittee's application were screened against state water quality numerical standard based limits by following guidance procedures established in the Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, LDEQ, April 16, 2008. Calculations, results, and documentation are given in Appendix A.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.D.1, the existing (or potential) discharge (s) was evaluated in accordance with the Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, LDEQ, April 16, 2008, to determine whether pollutants would be discharged "at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard." Calculations, results, and documentation are given in Appendix A.

The following pollutants received water quality based effluent limits:

POLLUTANT(S)
None

Minimum quantification levels (MQL's) for state water quality numerical standards-based effluent limitations are set at the values listed in the Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, LDEQ, April 16, 2008. They are also listed in Part II of the permit.

TMDL Waterbodies:

Subsegment 100307, Caddo Lake-From Texas state line to spillway; includes James Bayou, is not listed on LDEQ's Final 2006 303(d) List as impaired, and to date no TMDL's have been established. A reopener clause will be established in the permit to allow for the requirement of more stringent effluent limitations and requirements as imposed by any future TMDLs.

D. BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

It has been determined that there may be pollutants present in the effluent which may have the potential to cause toxic conditions in the receiving stream. The State of Louisiana has established a narrative criteria which states, "toxic substances shall not be present in quantities that alone or in combination will be toxic to plant or animal life." The Office of Environmental Services requires the use of the most recent EPA biomonitoring protocols.

Whole effluent biomonitoring is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates both the effects of synergism of effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. Biomonitoring of the effluent is, therefore, required as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity. The biomonitoring procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit for Outfall(s) 001 are as follows:

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
Chronic static renewal 7-day Larval survival and growth test (Pimephales promelas) [Method 1000.0, EPA-821-R-02-013]	once per quarter
Chronic static renewal 7-day survival and reproduction test using (Ceriodaphnia dubia) [Method 1002.0, EPA-821-R-02-013]	once per quarter

Toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with protocols described in the latest revision of the "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, EPA/600/4-89/001, March 1989." The stipulated test species are appropriate to measure the toxicity of the effluent consistent with the requirements of the State water quality standards. The biomonitoring frequency has been established to reflect the likelihood of ambient toxicity and to provide data representative of the toxic potential of the facility's discharge in accordance with regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2715.

Results of all dilutions as well as the associated chemical monitoring of pH, temperature, hardness, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and salinity shall be documented in a full report according to the test method publication mentioned in the previous paragraph. The permittee shall submit a copy of the first full report to the Office of Environmental Compliance. However, the full report and subsequent reports are to be retained for three (3) years following the provisions of Part III.C.3 of this permit. The permit requires the submission of certain toxicity testing information as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report.

This permit may be reopened to require effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity if biomonitoring data show actual or potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving stream or water body. Modification or revocation of the permit is subject to the provisions of LAC 33:IX.3105. Accelerated or intensified toxicity testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

Dilution Series

The permit requires five (5) dilutions in addition to the control (0% effluent) to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional effluent concentrations shall be 16%, 22%, 29%, 39%, and 52%. The low-flow effluent concentration (critical dilution) is defined as 39% effluent.

E. PART II SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

PROHIBITION OF PCB DISCHARGES

As commanded by 40 CFR 423.12(b) (2), a Part II condition is proposed in this draft permit prohibiting the discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

"There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). The minimum quantification level for PCB's is 1.0 ug/l. If any individual analytical test result for PCB's is less than the minimum quantification level, then a value of zero (0) shall be used for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements."

LOW VOLUME WASTE SOURCES

The term "low volume waste sources" means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations are otherwise established. Low volume waste sources include, but are not limited to: wastewaters from wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange water treatment systems, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, and recirculating house service water systems. Sanitary and air conditioning wastewaters are not included.

TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE

The term "total residual chlorine" (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using the amperometric method for total residual chlorine described in 40 CFR Part 136.

Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any unit for more than two hours per day.

Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

TEMPERATURE

Daily temperature discharge is defined as the flow-weighted average (FWAT) and, on a daily basis, shall be monitored and recorded in accordance with Part I of this permit. FWAT shall be calculated at equal time intervals not greater than two hours. The method of calculating FWAT is as follows:

$$\text{FWAT} = \frac{\text{Summation (Instantaneous Flow X Instantaneous Temperature)}}{\text{Summation (Instantaneous Flow)}}$$

"Daily average temperature" (also known as average monthly or maximum 30 day value) shall be the arithmetic average of all FWATs calculated during the calendar month. "Daily maximum temperature" (also known as the maximum daily value) shall be the highest FWAT calculated during the calendar month.

PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

This permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitations issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D); 304(b)(2); and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act or more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional water quality studies and/or TMDL's, if the effluent standard, limitations, water quality studies or TMDL's so issued or approved:

1. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

2. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit; or

3. Require reassessment due to change in 303(d) status of waterbody; or

4. Incorporates the results of any total maximum daily load allocation, which may be approved for the receiving water body.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDLs for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

316(b) PHASE II RULE REQUIREMENTS

- July 6, 2004, EPA promulgated 'Phase II' regulations in accordance with section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).
- January 25, 2007, the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals remanded several provisions of the Phase II rule.
- March 20, 2007, EPA issued a memo saying, "the rule should be considered suspended".
- July 9, 2007, Federal Register notice suspending all parts of the Phase II regulations except 40 CFR 125.90(b) [LAC 33:IX.4731.B]

LAC 33:IX.4731.B provides for regulating the cooling water intake structure (CWIS) for existing facilities on a case-by-case basis using best professional judgment.

This facility was issued a number of previous NPDES and/or LPDES permits and has been withdrawing once-through, non-contact cooling water without any identified problems since 1959. LDEQ has no information which either identifies or verifies any past or current adverse environmental impacts associated with the withdrawal of the applicable cooling water. The facility currently has 3 intake structures, 1 for Units 1 and 2, 1 for Unit 3, and 1 for Unit 4. For each structure, water passes through bar grills to traveling screens. Low pressure service water pumps are located between the screens and the circulating pumps. LDEQ has made the determination that this CWIS represents the best technology available. This determination is based on current information available and will be re-evaluated either upon promulgation of revised 316(b) Phase II regulations or upon evaluation of the environmental impacts of their CWIS as described below, whichever becomes available first. The revised 316(b) Phase II regulation will supersede any requirements contained in the applicable permit. In addition LDEQ will require an evaluation of the environmental impacts of applicable CWIS as stated in the individual permits and as described in the following paragraphs: The permittee shall comply with effective regulations promulgated in accordance with section 316b of the CWA for cooling water intake structures. The permittee also must evaluate the environmental impacts of their CWIS by characterizing the fish/shellfish in the vicinity of the CWIS and assessing impingement mortality and entrainment. The permittee must submit a plan to develop this information within one year of the effective date of the permit. The permittee shall submit the assessment results to LDEQ no later than four (4) years from the effective date of this permit. Based on the information submitted to LDEQ, the permit may be reopened to incorporate limitations and/or requirements for the CWIS.

The fish/shellfish impingement mortality and entrainment assessment must include the following:

1. Source water physical data including a narrative description, scaled drawings, identification and characterization of the source water body's hydrological and geomorphological features, methods used to conduct any physical studies to determine your intake's area of influence within the water body and the results of such studies, location maps showing the physical configuration of the source water body, and other documentation which supports your assessment of the water body;
2. Cooling water intake structure data including a narrative description of the configuration, location, engineering drawings, and operation of your CWIS, including design intake flow velocity; flow distribution, and water balance diagram that includes all sources of water to the facility, recirculating flows, and discharges;

3. Cooling water system data including a narrative description of the operation of your cooling water system, its relationship to the CWIS, the proportion of the design intake flow that is used in the system, the number of days of the year the cooling water system is in operation and seasonal changes in the operation of the system, if applicable;
4. Source water biological evaluation which includes the fish/shellfish assessment and the impingement mortality/entrainment assessment; and
5. An assessment of the cooling water system which includes a discussion or description of how structural or operational actions currently in place reduce adverse environmental impacts caused by your CWIS, and a discussion of additional structural or operational actions, if any, that have been reviewed or evaluated as possible measures to further reduce environmental impacts caused by your CWIS.

XI. COMPLIANCE HISTORY/DMR REVIEW:

There are no open or appealed enforcement actions on file at LDEQ as of January 26, 2009. An inspection on August 28, 2008 noted no areas of concern.

A DMR review of years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 noted the following exceedances:

Date	Parameter	Outfall	Reported Value		Permit Limits	
			Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
09/30/05	pH	101	7.49	9.31	6.0	9.0
06/30/06	Fecal Coliform	002	---	1600*	---	400*
12/31/06	BOD5	002	---	56*	---	45*
6/30/08	BOD5	002	---	112*	---	45*

*Weekly Average

XII. ENDANGERED SPECIES:

The receiving waterbody, Subsegment 100307 of the Red River Basin is not listed in Section II.2 of the Implementation Strategy as requiring consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). This strategy was submitted with a letter dated November 17, 2008 from Rieck (FWS) to Nolan (LDEQ). Therefore, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the LDEQ and the FWS, no further informal (Section 7, Endangered Species Act) consultation is required. The effluent limitations established in the permit ensure protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as aquatic habitat. Therefore, the issuance of the LPDES permit is not likely to have an adverse effect on any endangered or candidate species or the critical habitat.

XIII. HISTORIC SITES:

The discharge is from an existing facility location, which does not include an expansion on undisturbed soils. Therefore, there should be no potential effect to sites or properties on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Historic Properties in Louisiana Regarding LPDES Permits" no consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer is required.

XIV. TENTATIVE DETERMINATION:

On the basis of preliminary staff review, the Department of Environmental Quality has made a tentative determination to reissue a permit for the discharge described in the application.

XV. PUBLIC NOTICES:

Upon publication of the public notice, a public comment period shall begin on the date of publication and last for at least 30 days thereafter. During this period, any interested persons may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing to clarify issues involved in the permit decision at this Office's address on the first page of the fact sheet. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing.

Public notice published in:

Local newspaper of general circulation

Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List